Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL VIII. SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1808. [No. 2226.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

JUST RECEIVED.
And for sale by ROBERT GRAY,
A few copies Brown's Dictionary of the BIBLE, 2 vols. octavo, ornamented with Plates. Price 7 dollars, bound and lettered.
July 27.

Forty Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Sunday last, a Negro Boy named *GABRIEL* about 21 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high thick set, bow-legged and heavy countenance, he walks stiff, which proceeds from having the rheumatism in his ancles—had on & took with him a pair of light mixed woollen velvet, and one pair nankeen pantaloons. shirts and handkerchiefs. THIRTY DOLLARS will be given if taken in Alexandria, and FORTY if taken out, and reasonable expences if brought home.

Tunis Craven.

Washington City, June 29. d
☞ All persons are forewarned from harboring him at their peril.

CLARET, &c.

10 Cases Fine Old Medoc Claret,
London Particular Madeira,
Marsala or Sicily do.
A few Bags Best Soft Shelled Almonds.
Spanish Segars, 1st and 2d quality,
FOR SALE BY
Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax Streets.
June 27.

Irish Linens.

A small invoice of yard wide and 7-8 *Irish Linens*, just received and for sale by

John G. Ladd.

May 31.

Wanted Immediately,

A quantity of *good clean FLAXSEED*, for cash, by

Daniel Macleod, *Painter,*
Bottom of King-street.

June 15.

A Brick House for Sale or Rent,

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12. 6m

JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY,
Esparelles' Letters from England
Little's and Moore's Poems
Lady's Cabinet
Salmagundi, 2 vols. bound
Military and Political Hints
And the following New Plays:
Adrian and Orilla
Town and Country
The Trust
He Wou'd if He Cou'd
Time's a Telltale,

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION
A NEW WORK
ENTITLED,
THE MANUAL
OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY
OF
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.
IN TWO PARTS:
1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*
CONTAINING,
1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,
Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.
VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.
II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.
May 28.

JOHN G. LADD,
HAS FOR SALE,
30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.
1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.
A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.
April 7. d

FOR SALE, BY
LEWIS DEBLOIS
At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,
French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

WILL BE PUBLISHED
IN A PAMPHLET AT THIS OFFICE IN A SHORT TIME,
AN ADDRESS
TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES,
ON THE IMPORTANCE OF ENCOURAGING
AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES:
Tending to shew that by a due encouragement of these essential interests, the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad and more prosperous at home.
TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF
The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington,
The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed of extending this valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large:

By GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS Esq.
Of Arlington House, in the District of Columbia.

AT a time when the energies of the nation seem awakened to the state of our foreign and domestic concerns, we conceive that the important interests of Agriculture and Manufactures should meet with a considerable share of the public discussion. Certain it is, that at no period of our political history could these national subjects excite more interest or be more properly urged to the notice of the publib mind. The unsettled and impending appearance of our foreign affairs, and the present disturbed state of the European world, renders it doubly necessary for the citizens of America to cherish and promote their domestic policy, whereby they may derive those [illegible] obtained from abroad and create wealth and industry within themselves. Too long have these important and patriotic interests been neglected. The nation now feels their want, and we trust will duly provide for their support—Government, hitherto engaged in other concerns, will now cherish those domestic institutions, which will preserve the nation's dignity and promote the people's welfare.

Of the merits of the little work we are about to issue to the public, it is not our province to decide, but of the advantages to be derived from its sale we would beg leave to say every thing which a disinterested exertion in the cause of Domestic Manufacture justly demands—And as the profits of this work, after the expenees of publication are paid, will be solely devoted to the purposes of the Arlington Institution, we may hope and confidently expect a liberal patronage from a discerning and patriotic community.
EDITOR.

☞ *Printers in the U. States will please to give this advertisement an insertion in their respective papers, and such as demand it will be paid at this office. Booksellers supplied on liberal terms, and all orders will be punctually attended to.*

Alex. 18th June, 1808.

MACKARELL.

20 bbls. Spring Mackarell in nice order, and a few casks choice old Port Wine, just received and for sale, by

John G. Ladd.

July 12.

There is no new thing under the Sun.

ALEXANDRIA, July 11, 1808.

GRAY and HAMILTON, Tailors, Royal-street; beg leave to inform the public, that by mutual consent they have dissolved partnership, and have exchanged receipts from all claims on each other after the aforesaid date.

N. B. The aforesaid GRAY will continue to carry on his business in all its various branches on Royal-street; the greatest attention will be paid to the orders of Ladies and Gentlemen who may honour him with their patronage.

Those Ladeis and Gentlemen who were disappointed during my absence, may depend that every article specified in the former advertisement, will be made in the compleatest London Fashion, and truly ornamented with wisdom, strength and beauty.

July 12. 6t

LENT OR LOST,
The first volume of Chesterfield's Letters;
WHOEVER has borrowed or found it will please to return or call and pay for the sett.

ROBERT GRAY.

WITHERS & SANGSTER,
Inform their friends, that they have just received from New-York and Philadelphia,
A SUPPLY OF
Fancy & Summer Goods,
Which, with their former stock, renders their assortment complete.
They request those who have made memorandums, to call and settle them, as they are determined to sell for cash only.
July 14. d

FOR SALE.
I WILL SELL the HOUSE wherein I live on the corner of Washington and King streets, on a credit of 12, 15, 18, 21, and 24 months.

Robert Young.

July 13. d

Scheme of a Lottery,
For the purpose of raising a sum of money to aid the funds of the *Charitable Marine Society of Baltimore.*

1 prize of	5000	Dollars	is	5000
1 —	2500	—		2500
2 —	1500	—		3000
4 —	750	—		3000
10 —	300	—		3000
20 —	150	—		3000
40 —	75	—		3000
80 —	30	—		2400
200 —	20	—		4000
300 —	10	—		3000
5000 —	6	—		30,000
1 First drawn blank				200
1 — after	2000	tickets		200
1 —	4000	—		200
1 —	6000	—		200
1 —	8000	—		400
1 —	10,000	—		400
1 —	12,000	—		500
1 —	15,000	—		1000
1 Last drawn blank		—		[illegible]

6168 Prizes—amounting to Dolls. 75,000
11832 Blanks.—Sum raised including expence, 15,000

From the above Scheme, it appears that there are less than two blanks to a prize, and that the prizes are to be paid *without deduction.*

The drawing will possitively commence on the 24th of next month, and will be completed in ten weeks. TICKETS at $5 50 cents, for sale at R. GRAY's BOOK STORE, where the drawing of all tickets sold by him will be examined free of expence. Prizes in the last New York Lottery taken in payment for tickets in this.

Orders for tickets from the country, enclosing the cash (post-paid) will be punctually attended to, and early information given of their fate.

July 13.

WHEREAS GEORGE HILL hath, by his petition in writing, applied to the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress, for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the jail of Alexandria county at the suit of George Slacum—and being unable to discharge the said claim, with others against him, has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed—*Notice is therefore given,* to the creditors of the said *George Hill*, that on Saturday, 16th instant, between the hours of 7 and 11 o'clock of the same day, at the court house in Alexandria, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said GEORGE HILL and a trustee appointed agreably to the said act of congress, unless cause be then & there shewn to the contrary,

By order of the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, this 13th day of July, 1808.

G. Deneale, C. C.

July 13. 3t

For Sale,
A *NEGRO GIRL*, about 21 years of age, accustomed to all kinds of house work.—She will be sold on a credit of 4 and 6 months.
Apply to the Printer.

June 11. 3t

FOR SALE,
A likely young NEGRO WOMAN, with her first child Terms cash. She will not be sold out of the neighborhood.
Enquire of the Printer.

July 7.

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN.

WE cannot omit the opportunity of professing our respect for the productions of the gentleman, whom we introduce under the name of VALIUS. The uncommon clearness, force and candor of his argument, are further recommended by his urbanity and disinterested manner of acting. It is only in the times of public peril, and when palpable errors of hollow and dangerous demagogues require active exertions, that such a writer could be drawn, for a moment, from the more congenial scenes of an amiable seclusion.

LETTER I.

To the Editor of the North American.

SIR,

WERE it not for the degrading epithets and perpetual insults, heaped upon every one who bears the political character of a Federalist, by the democratic prints, perhaps the effect of a destructive policy might be borne in silence, until the experience of the people dictated the necessity of a change. But if, in addition to the oppression of a delusive system, we are to be stigmatized as tories—the enemies of our liberty and our country, it is difficult, for even the most moderate to suppress his indignation; nor could these charges be so objectionable, had they the least shadow of founda ion in truth, or did they grow out of the feelings of our own countrymen.

The most conspicuous characters, who bear the honorable distinction of Federalists, are native born Americans, whose political exertions, calculating upon the axioms of nature, must flow from the love of our country, our laws, and our liberty: but the most prominent characters who have thus undertaken to traduce and vilify our native citizens, are nothing more than the offspring of foreign passion; whose political zeal, to calculate upon the same principle, cannot arise so much out of a love for our country, our laws, or our liberty, as it does from the heat of foreign attachments and antipathies. Their political creed was formed on the other side of the Atlantic; and in this country, under the impulse of nature and early impressions, they are now, though perhaps insensibly, pleading the cause of the friends, and denouncing the enemies, whom they left behind them. They have not arrived in our country with a view of enlisting themselves into Americ- evidently ples; bu I fear their- Americans into their -ments and Antipathies. For by the encouragement of foreign opposite principles, we find the whole union divided upon a foreign subject; our native citizens rallying themselves in opposition to one another under foreign banners. But this theme is not my present object. I would remark, however, that any opposition to these principles shall never attract my notice. I can readily allow, that he who has a principle and the impudence to stigmatize an honest American, in his own country, without cause or provocation, will not be wanting in pouring out slander in his own defence.

The substance of what I shall now consider, will principally refer to a comparison between the effects of the two opposite administrations of our general government. In pursuing this subject, I consider myself only exercising that right, which belongs to every citizen; but which, according to the language of the present ruling party, they would make it appear, belongs to themselves exclusively; and thus require a tame and silent submission to all their operations, whether good or evil.

Such principles, however, tho, they may escape the notice of many honest Americans, and even flourish for a while, yet their time must now be of short duration. Base coin may also circulate for a while, and even maintain the confidence of a deluded people, but experience must sooner or later, expose its authors to the contempt of an injured world; and then it is but natural that they should make every possible defence.

Such is the condition of our present political theory. That policy, which has obtained so general a currency for several years, seems now unable to bear the test of time and events. It now begins to lose its delusive aspect, and its baser quality is obvious to every honest eye. A political confusion, and a general consternation, have proved to be its consequence. and the people are about to reward its authors with that contempt, which the value of their services require. A general burst of indignation is issued by the citizens throughout the union, and a general struggle is made by the ruling party to maintain their power.

Freely to examine the political occurrences of our country, has always been esteemed by the true patriot, amongst our sacred rights. But this right may be exercised, without the empty sound of common-place epithet, in which there is no proof. A declamation that a native Federalist, perhaps one of the founders of our present government, is a tory, an aristocrat, or the friend of England, in opposition to his own country, without any evidence to this effect, can only prove, that such wicked assertions are made for the want of argument.

A comparison between the policy of our government under the administration of a Washington and Adams, with its policy under the administration of Jefferson, should be allowed to be made without incurring the odium of any honest citizen. But this is seldom to be effected, without censure from the designing and the wicked; and more particularly so, when one policy had proved its salutary effect, while the other is dai y unfolding its destructive consequence; for in proportion to the rottenness of a cause, so are its authors bound to defend it, and to stifle every species of investigation. And thus we find the clamor of the democratic prints to increase, in all sort of abuse and scurrility, upon a party long since out of power, as the effect of the present destructive policy becomes more evident. But this clamor will avail them nothing. So soon as the wisdom of our citizens shall lead us from the present policy. its authors cannot be forgotten; they must expect some attention for their services; and no doubt they will be rewarded with their favorite condition, of "dignified retirement." But to point out who these are, let every honest man look around him. They are sufficiently known.

The comparison between two opposite theories will require a short consideration of both —to which I shall proceed in my next

I trust fully to make it appear, that the continuation of our original principles would have raised us by this time, to the highest respect amongst the nations of the world, clear of embarrassment, and free to continue the advantages of a neutral nation; but that the policy pursued by our present administration, has been directly such as could only produce that political confusion under which we are now to suffer.

VALIUS.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

PARLIAMENT having adjourned for the Easter holidays, we have now some breathing time to look back on what has been done. What a retrospect! Those who delight in the *decies repetita* have had, heaven knows, abundant opportunities of being gratified. It may not be uninteresting to revert to the number of interesting debates and divisions that have taken place upon only one subject, —the orders in council. The following is a list of the different notices and debates:

27 *Jan.* A debate took place upon the presentation of the orders in council in the -rolland gave no- -tice of a motion to ascertain whether any document existed with respect to the explanation given by the French government t the French decree.

A short conversation took place in the house of commons upon the orders in council.

28 *Jan.* Lord Holland gave notice of his intention to move on Monday for any information communicated to his majesty's ministers by neutral powers respecting the manner in which the French decree of the 21st November, 1806, was intended to be executed.

1 *Feb.* Lord Auckland gave notice that he should move on Thursday for the note to the American commissioners relative to the French decree.

4. *Feb.* Lord Auckland gave notice of his intention to make a motion to-morrow se'nnight respecting the orders in council, as they relate to neutrals, commerce, manufactures, &c.

Lord Grenville moved for an official copy of the message of the president of the U. S. to congress, on the 27th October, 1807. Agreed to.

Lord Auckland moved for a copy of the declaration to the American plenipotentiaries, respecting the French decree of the 21st of November, 1806. Motion negatived.

Lord Holland moved for the production of such information as might have been received from the minister of any neutral power, or our minister in America, respecting the manner in which it was intended to execute the French decree of the 21st of Nov. Agreed to.

5 *Feb.* Debate in the house of commons upon the orders in council, which lasted till 2 o'clock on the morning of the 6th.

11 *Feb.* Mr. Eden gave notice of his intention to move to-morrow for an account of the number of neutral vessels brought into English ports under the orders of the 9th Nov. 1807.

A debate took place in the commons upon the intended discussion of the orders in council.

12 *Feb.* Mr. Eden brought forward his motion for an account of the number of neutral ships brought into British ports under the orders in council of the 11th Nov. 1807. Agreed to.

Sir A. Pigott moved for an account of the penalties and conditions to which neutrals had been subjected when they were brought into British ports under the late orders in council, and then permitted to proceed.

15 *Feb.* Debate on the motion for the second reading of the orders in council bill. Mr. Whitbread moved to discharge the order; on which the house divided—for the motion 81—against it 118.

Lord Grenville moved for an account of neutral vessels brought into our ports in pursuance of the orders in council. Ordered.

Lord Auckland brought forward his motion for a committee to consider of the orders in council. A debate took place, which lasted till four o'clock in the morning of the 16th, when the house divided—for the motion 41—against it 106.

18 *Feb.* The earl of Carlisle gave notice of a motion on Thursday next, respecting the legality of the orders in council.

Lord Grenville moved for copies of all instructions issued by the treasury to the board of customs relative to the orders in council. Ordered.

He also moved for the production of all the information received by government previously to the 11th November, 1807, shewing that the French government ha. begun to execute its decree with increased rigor. A debate took place, and the house divided —for the motion 47—against it 33.

Lord Grenville then moved for further papers relative to the intended manner of executing the French decree, and the acquiescence of the American government in the French decree. This motion was withdrawn.

18 *Feb.* The orders in council bill was debated in the commons on the second reading. The debate lasted till 3 o'clock in the morning, when two divisions took place; first, on the second reading, ayes 117—noes 94; second, whether it should be committed on the nineteenth, ayes 117—noes 90.

19 *Feb.* The house, upon the question for going into a committee on the orders in council bill. Ayes 118—noes 32.

22 *Feb.* Mr. Ponsonby moved for all accounts received respecting the acquiescence of America in the French decree. After a debate the motion was negatived.

A debate took place on the report of the orders in council bill.

Mr. Tierney gave notice that in the recommitment of the bill, he would move to refer that part which was matter of regulation, to a committee of trade.

24 *Feb.* Mr. Tierney moved for a committee upon the trade and navigation of the country, in order that they should have a full opportunity of discussing the orders in council. After a long debate the house divided—for the motion 55, against it 118.

A debate took place in the committee upon the orders in council bill, which lasted till one in the morning. Two divisions took place, one on a motion for omitting Jesuit's bark. Ayes 76—noes 167—the second on a motion for omitting cotton—ayes 76, noes 165.

26 *Feb.* Lord Lauderdale moved for the printing of a paper containing information respecting the increased rigor in executing the French decree previous to the 11th November, 1807. Motion negatived.

He then moved for the production of a letter from Amsterdam, dated in Sept. 1807, which had appeared in the Courier newspaper, stating that increased rigor had been used in executing the commercial restrictions. Motion negatived.

Lord St. John gave notice of his intention to bring forward a notice on Monday, relative to orders in council.

Lord Erskine gave notice of a motion respecting the orders in council to-morrow se'nnight.

Lord Lauderdale gave notice of a motion respecting the commercial policy of orders in council.

The earl of Carlisle brought forward his motion relative to an alledged contradiction between the orders and council and 7th of Geo. III. Motion negatived.

28 *Feb.* Lord Lauderdale moved for an account of neutral vessels which had come in, or been brought into British ports under the the orders in council—and also an account of neutral vessels so circumstanced, which had given bonds under the provisions of the orders, ordered.

29 *Feb.* Lord Holland gave notice of his intention to make a motion on Thursday se'nnight, relative to the policy adopted by government towards neutral states, during the recess, and particularly as exemplified in the orders in the council.

Lord St. John brought his motion relative to the order in council, which produced a debate till two o'clock in the morning, when the house divided. For it 47. Against it 137.

1 *March.* The orders in council bill was committed in the house of commons.

3 *March.* Lord Henry Petty moved to address his majesty to lay before the house, the substance of all communications which have passed with the two powers at amity with this country in Europe, on the subject of the orders in council previous or subsequent to their being issued. After a debate the house divided. Ayes 71, Noes 130.

4 *March.* The earl of Lauderdale gave notice of his intention to move on Monday for copies or extracts of communications between this country and Sweden, respecting the orders in council.

7 *March.* The earl of Lauderdale moved for copies or extracts of all communications which had passed between this government and our allies in Europe respecting the carrying into effect the orders in council. After some debate the motion was withdrawn.

Lord Lauderdale moved for a copy of any reply by our minister in America to the letter of Mr. Madison respecting the orders in council of the 7th January, 1807. The motion was negatived, lord Hawkesbury saying that no such document existed.

The report of the orders in council bill was debated in the house of commons, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

8 *March.* Lord Erskine makes his motion respecting the orders in council, which produced a debate that lasted till two in the morning, when a division took place. For it 61. Against it 127.

10 *March.* The orders in council bill debated in the commons on the third reading. Five divisions took place; the first on the question that council be heard against it on Thursday, ayes 69, noes 89. It was then moved that the third reading be deferred till Monday se'nnight; ayes 59, noes 122. A third division took place upon a question of adjournment; ayes 71, noes 115. A fourth division took place on the question of adjournment; ayes 67, noes 140. A fifth division on the motion that the orders in council bill be read; ayes 66, noes 140.—The house then at half past 5 o'clock in the morning adjourned the debate.

11 *March.* The debate on the third reading of the orders of council bill was resumed and continued till 6 o'clock in the morning, when they divided; ayes 163, noes 63.

14 *March.* On the motion for the first reading of the orders in council bill in the lords, lord Grenville took an objection on the standing order of 1702. A debate ensued, which was adjourned till Wednesday. The bill was then read a first time.

16 *March.* The earl of Lauderdale wished for some further explanation respecting the orders in council.

The debate on the standing order of 1702 was resumed; and continued several hours. A division took place on the motion of lord Grenville; for it 59, against it 129.

21 *March.* The orders in council bill was debated in the lords till half past 1 o'clock in the morning on the second reading. A division then took place, for the second reading 116, against it 59.

22 *March.* The earl of Lauderdale brought forward his motion relative to the commercial policy of the orders in council which produced a debate which lasted till midnight when the house divided; contents 21, non-contents 56.

28 *March.* Lord Auckland moved to refer the orders in council, and the petitions sent up against them to a committee for the purpose of hearing the petitioners by themselves or their council. Agreed to. But on a motion being made that the committee should sit on Monday, a debate took place, and an earlier day was moved. A division took place, for Monday 43, against 18.

Lord Spencer made a motion, the object of which was, that the petitioners should be heard before the house went into committee. After some debate the motion was negatived.

Lord Spencer then moved that Tuesday should be fixed for the committee being the day after the petitioners were to be heard at the bar. A debate and a division ensued—for the motion 18, against 47.

Lord Grenville then moved that the committee be instructed to divide the orders in council bill into two bills, the one of commercial regulation, and the other of aid and supply. A division took place, for it 42, against it 109.

The house then went into a committee and sat till four in the morning.

23 *March.* The house of commons went into a committee upon the petitions against the orders in council; several witnesses were examined till one in the morning.

24 *March.* Lord Aukland moved for the production of the orders in council; ordered.

The orders in council bill was debated in a committee till one in the morning, in the house of lords. In the house of commons witnesses were examined upon the petitions against the orders.

25 *March.* The orders in council bill was read a third time, and after some debate passed the house of lords.

28 *March.* Counsel heard on the petition against the orders in council in the house of lords.

29 *March.* Lord Holland brought forward his motion relative to the policy adopted towards neutral powers. He moved several resolutions the first of which was, in

bstance, that his majesty had been advis-
, without any alledged provocation from
merica, to issue orders in council for in-
rrupting nearly the whole of the commerce
the said states with Europe. A debate
sued, which lasted till one in the morn-
g, when a division took place; for the
otion 25, against 53.

31 *March.* Further evidence examined in
e house of lords against the orders in coun-
il.

4 *April.* Further evidence examined.

Evidence examined in the house of com-
ons,

6 *April.* Counsel summed up the evidence
gainst the orders in council in the house of
ords, and lord Grenville gave notice of his
ntention to move, after the recess, for an
ddress to his majesty, praying him to re-
oke the orders in council.

General Summary.

Notices given,	28
Motions for papers and debates,	56
Divisions,	25

NEW-YORK, *July* 13.

Arrived schooner Hope, Arnold, 16 days from Point Petre, Guadaloupe. Sailed in company brig Osage for New York, and schooner Union for Washington. Left ship Northern Liberties and brig Aurora, both for New York the next day. The schooner Enterprize arrived there June 22, from N. York. The schooner Fly, for Philadelphia, was to sail in 4 days, and several others before reported. Off Point Petre, was boarded by a British brig of war, and treated politely, and three days after was boarded by another British brig of war, and treated politely. In lat. 36, spoke brig Sally, Burnham, of Norwich, from Martinique for N. London. July 8, spoke the brig Truxton, 16 days from Havanna for Boston. Flour was 43 to 50 dollars, pork 45, beef 30, and all kinds of provisions scarce.

The brig Eliza, Mitchell, 14 days from St. Bartholomews. Left the schooner Jane Barnes, just arrived from Antigua; and the schooner Luna of Baltimore. Provisions very scarce, and the inhabitants almost in a state of starvation.

BALTIMORE, *July* 15.

Arrived, ship Amelia, Hayes, 20 days from Santo Domingo. Left no American vessels. The French privateer schooner Superieur, arrived at Samana, in 9 days from *Philadelphia*. She brought in an American brig, which she captured, from St. Thomas, bound to New York, with a cargo of rum. Mr. Purnett and Mr. Dufresure, of St. Thomas, were passengers in the brig. The Amelia was spoken by several British cruizers on the outward and homeward bound passage, and treated very politely.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

SATURDAY, JULY 16.

Passed by this morning for Washington City, a French brig of 20 guns and full of men, 10 days from Guadaloupe with dispatches for the French minister.

MR. SNOWDEN,

HAVING never been an applicant for office under any administration, nor been of sufficient importance to attract the notice of any, I have always been content to consider myself as one of that portion of the community which may be called the people, a term which faction frequently assumes to itself, but which I consider as particularly belonging to those who engaged in the honorable and useful pursuits of private industry, have no other interest in the overthrow of one administration or the advancement of another than as each may be viewed as likely to lessen or increase the national happiness. Thus unbiased by the operation of those passions which cloud the judgment of the office hunter and interested partisan, I have been a calm but not unfeeling observer of the course of policy pursued under the several administrations of the general government since its establishment. Let not the reader be alarmed, I mean not to take him through the boundless regions of political controversy, we have too much of that, if we were to form our opinions less from the sophistocated reasonings of visionary theorists and more from our own reflections, or the the dictates of common sense, we should generally think more correctly upon public affairs. The present deplorable state of our country, so distressing to every class of the community, except those who are in the enjoyment of the offices of the government and batten on the sweets of the public treasury, naturally leads to a comparison of the present with times past, and must produce the most painful sensations in the bosom of every friend to his country. Unhappy country, how hast thou fallen! Once we beheld you gladdened by the rewards of vigorous enterprize and honest industry; as if by the operations of magic, thy villages were converted into cities, thy deserts into plentiful fields, the mud walled cabin into the commodious farm house; thy canvass swelled with every breeze, thy flag was displayed in every sea, it was the signal of American enterprize, transporting to every quarter of the globe the produce of American labor. But those brilliant prospects no more delight the eye, a sudden gloom overcasts the land, the mournful murmurs of discontent strike upon the ear from every quarter; what means all this! 'tis the funeral procession of American prosperity entombed in the dark vaults of a *permanent embargo*, and he whom you see with the only joyful countenance in the group, is the President of the United States, in the the Character of a Chinese mandarin, pronouncing an eulogium upon national torpor as the only preservation against national evil.

How long do our rulers expect us to be patient under this mockery. We have experienced the blessings of good government under Washington and Adams, and cannot so soon forget them, and although we may for a while have been deluded by the fanciful chimeras of philosophical experiment, our sufferings will again bring us back to the principles of former times, and recall to our councils before it is too late, men who will administer the government with sound political wisdom, who have capacity and firmness to arrest the progress of desolation and to direct the national engines to the protection of the nation's safety, wealth and glory. The maxims of Washington taught us that for a nation to be respected she must be powerful, and that the best security for the enjoyment of peace was to be prepared for war. But it was a discovery which has been reserved for our present rulers, that "just nations are ever respected by their neighbors," and that it is a waste of the peoples money to prepare for "wars which may not happen. Washington in his farewell address has dwelt much, as if with prophetic spirit, upon the dangers of indulging strong partialities towards foreign nations, all of which he ever viewed "as enemies in war, in peace friends." How far our present rulers may have observed this important maxim, in their intercourse with foreign nations, it is painful to examine.

But when we consider the millions of American dollars paid to France by the present administration, for the purchase of a wide extended, undefined western territory, worse than useless, to the people of these United States—when we reflect that at a time when Bonaparte is heaping upon us every insult and injury which the wantonness of tyranny can dictate. The dispatches from our minister at that court are cautiously concealed from the knowledge of the people, when we see the zeal with which the papers in the service of the administration defend every act of the French tyrant, whilst they seize with avidity every occasion to inflame the public resentment against England; when we are informed that a leading member of the administration, on a former occasion, declared that France wanted money and must have it; when we find them unrelentingly pursue to our own ruin the embargo system, because it is agreeable to France and injurious to England—we cannot but believe them actuated by a zealous partiality towards the one, and an implacable hatred towards the other. It is with reluctance that I condescend to mention, as an additional proof of this partiality, the appointment which we are told has just been made of William Duane to the command of a regiment in the army of the U. States.—What opinion can the president entertain of the spirit of his countrymen, when he presumes that they will enter the service under such an officer—an unprincipled foreigner who, having been scourged from his own country for his misdeeds, has in this "asylum for oppressed humanity," been constantly engaged in blowing the coals of political faction—whose paper is devoted to the praises of our own administration and the defence of the French government, which he has the hardihood to declare has acted towards us with uniform friendship and liberality—a miscreant who at various times has received in the streets of Philadelphia the personal chastisement which his insolence merited. That such a man as this should be appointed to a high military command, is a stigma upon our nation, whilst it is at the same time a notice to applicants of what kind of materials the administration is desirous of composing their army.

With a Wilkinson to encounter the Spaniards, and a Duane to oppose the French, the military annals of Mr. Jefferson's reign must indeed be a splendid monument of national glory.

Quamdiu Catalina abuteris patientia nostra.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Loss of the Schr. Gustavia.

Extract of a letter from the supercargo of the schooner Gustavia, capt. Arnold.

ST. THOMAS, *June* 14.

"This will communicate to you the unfortunate news of the loss of the schooner Gustavia, which capsized in a white squall at sea, on the 29th May last, being then only one day out from St. Bartholomews, bound to Philadelphia. She was upset in the most astonishing, quick and sudden manner you can possibly imagine, not having time to procure any thing except the boat, which we saved with the greatest difficulty. After remaining upon the wreck for seven hours, and using every exertion to right the vessel by cutting away the landyards, &c. when finding all exertions abortive, we thought it most advisable, for the preservation of our lives, to abandon the wreck, and this we were obliged to do, without having either water, bread, or any kind of provisions whatever.

We continued steering a sw. course until the morning of the fourth day from the time we left the wreck when we reached the land of Porto Rico, and remained in that island fifteen days, waiting an opportunity for America: but none offering in all that time, I concluded to come to this island, and have engaged my passage in a brig bound to Boston."

Extract of a letter, dated Paris April 10, 1808.

"It is generally believed, that this government has ordered the minister of exterior relations to communicate to that of the United States, that the several administrations of France will no longer hold any correspondence with Mr. Skipwith, as American consul; of course it is expected that the President will name another to fill that office.

"We are told that the *Osage*, which brought Lieut. Lewis with dispatches for General Armstrong, had 6000 private letters on board; they are all here at the general post office, but not any one yet delivered."

GRACIOUS CONDESCENTION.

The Bayonne decree, if you will believe the good friends of Napoleon, is a practical commentary on Champagny's letter. "The Emperor considers himself *associated*" with us; he proclaims himself our ally, he will protect us. The determination to capture all American vessels found in the European seas, and the detention of all American property in France, is nothing more than a *friendly* endeavour on his part to carry the provisions of our embargo law into complete execution. Americans! will you suffer so despicable an artifice to prevail?——— will you permit a set of French emissaries any longer to insult you by such nefarious pretences?—Be on your guard—you are in the midst of danger—find out your enemies now and mark them.

A certain print in this city, has published several gross misrepresentations respecting the seizure of the stores of the ship Osage in England. We shall now give the truth from the best authority.

On the arrival of the Osage at Falmouth, the surveyor of the port seized the stores.—A representation of it was made by Mr. Pinckney to Mr. Canning, who directed the commissioners of the revenue to order the stores to be returned (which was done) and a report to be made of the improper conduct of the seizing officer. It was the opinion of the collector of Falmouth, that the Surveyor would be dismissod, aa he was a worthless character. [*New-York paper.*

Mr. Mansfield, who left this city a few days since for Philadelphia, and, who was to return to go home in the packet that was to have sailed on Friday, has in consequence of letters by the packet, just arrived, proceeded to Washington. It will be recollected that Mr. Mansfield came out as Secretary to Mr. Rose. *ibid.*

We have seen a gentlemen of intelligence who came passenger in the Sophrona from Antigua who informed us, that the price of flour on the 24th of June was 15 dollars—that a supply of corn had arrived there from the Western Islands, and that more was daily expected. *ibid.*

Extract of a letter from Barbadoes, dated the 9th of June.—"Since our last flour has declined in price, in consequence of the importation by the fleet being very considerable.

"We have plenty of salted provisions from Ireland and cheap, and an overstock of both dry and pickled fish from Halifax and Newfoundland

"You have calculated erroneously in America, if you expect to starve the British Islands by your Embargo. We are beginning to find that we are perfectly independent of your supplies; and we have reason to think that the only great sufferers by this would-be-starving system, will be yourselves."

[redacted]

DIED, this morning, Captain ANNAS JACKSON, of this town. His friends and acquaintance are requested to attend his funeral from his late dwelling, on Water-street, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

[redacted]

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next will be sold at the Vendue Store,

A few pieces of Elegant Furniture.

1 Eight day Clock,
1 Side Board,
1 Book Case, &c.

P. G. Marsteller.

July 16.

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

☞ No postponement on account of the weather.

On SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1808,
Will be presented a COMEDY, *in three acts,*
(never performed here,)
CALLED THE
RECONCILIATION;
OR,
The Birth Day.

Captain Bertram,	Mr. Warren.
Mr. Bertram,	Mr. Cross.
Harry Bertram,	Mr. Wood.
Lawyer Circuit,	Mr. Blisset
William,	Mr. Briers.
Jack Junk,	Mr. Jefferson.
Servant,	Mr. Seymour.
Emma,	Mrs. Wood.
Mrs. Moral,	Mrs. Francis.
Anne,	

To which will be added, a Melo-Drama, in two acts, called

VALENTINE & ORSON
OR,
The Wild Man in the Woods.

The Dialogue and Poetry by T. Dibden, Esq The Pantomime by Mr. Farley, of Coven Garden theatre. The original Music by Mr. Joove. The pantomimical tunes and orchestra parts by Mr. Reinagle.

Pepin, king of France,	Mr. Wood.
Henry, } his relations,	Mr. Wilmot.
Haufrey, }	Mr. Miller.
Valentine (a foundling)	Mr. Cone.
Orson (a wild man)	Mr. Jacobs.
Hugo (Valentine's armorer)	Mr. Jefferson.
Blandiman (page to the empress)	Mr. Briers.
Page to Valentine,	Mr Harris.
Peers of France, citizens of Orleans, peasants, pilgrims, &c.	
Alexander, emperor of Greece,	Mr. Charnock.
Princess Eglantine,	Mrs. Wilmot.
Empress Bellisante,	Mrs. Wood.
Florimonda of Aquitane,	Mrs. Francis.
Agatha,	Mrs. Seymour.
Nuns, &c. &c.	
The sorcerer Agramont,	Mr. Cross.
Iman,	

On Tuesday, *SPKED THE PLOUGH*, with the admired musical entertainment of the *WEATHERCOCK.*

☞ *Doors to be open at 6, and performance to begin precisely at a quarter past 7 o'clock.*

** *Admittance—box one dollar, pit seventy five cents, gallery fifty cents.*

†‡† *Box Tickets to be had at the bar of Mr. Gadsby's hotel, and at the office of the Daily Gazette.*

TO RENT,

(And immediate possession given)

NEAR THE EXTREMITY OF THE PAVEMENT
On Prince-Street.

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with an elegant garden, and all necessary buildings thereto, complete. The premises occupy one half acre of ground, on one of the best situations and best constructions, equalled by few, (if any) exceeded by none in Alexandria of its size; it has also a pump of excellent water, approved of by the best judges, besides a well in the garden for its exclusive use, and is every way calculated to accommodate a genteel family, from such a moderate rent will be taken.

Now building and will be ready to RENT about the first of August, FOUR HOUSES, on Washington-street, the situations are good, and the buildings will be very convenient and neatly finished, for private families, or public business—and a House or two, near *Messrs. Marsteller and Young's* wharf.

For terms apply to,

Robert Brockett.

June 1.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's* Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaister.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18. e8

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, *advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good.* A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I *had taken one half of it.* I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 1, Budd-street, Philadelphia

Mrs. H. Lee.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords *immediate relief*, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By *once using* Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly *innocent*, warranted not to contain a particle or *mercury* or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the *mild* yet *powerul* qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Eyb[illegible], taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common lacep remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the [illegible] service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

Young Hyson Tea, Manufactured Tobacco, &c. &c.

10 qr. chests young Hyson Tea,
First quality Chewing Tobacco,
Common do. from the manufactories at Richmond, in whole and half kegs, warranted,
Mess Beef, in whole and half barrels—which will be sold low to close sales,
7 by 9, 8 by 10, 10 by 14 English Crown Glass, in half boxes,
50 hhds. retailing Molasses,
A few hhds. well flavored Jamaica Spirits,
New-England Rum, in hogsheads.
10 hhds. good Sugars, &c.

For sale, on moderate terms, by

John & Thomas Vowell.

July 11. eo6t

Forty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the subscriber's farm near Alexandria, on the morning of the 4th inst. a NEGRO MAN named

JOHN,

About 21 years of age, hired by me from William Hepburn—He was formerly employed by Hepburn and Dandas as their waggoner.—He is a stout well made fellow, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, with large, thick, pouting lips, a flat nose, large nostrils and is very black—He has a mark resembling a corn on the side of each of his feet near the little toe and stutters when spoken to hastily or when taken by surprise—He had on when he eloped, an old osnaburgh shirt, new osnaburgh trowsers and an old wool hat, and also took with him two woollen jackets, one of them blue, the other brown, a pair of nankeen pantaloons and an old castor hat—It is probable he had other cloathes which he may have taken off with him.

From the information I have received, I expect he has either crossed the bridge over the Potomac at the Little falls, with an intention of going to Baltimore, or has passed the ferry at Alexandria, & made for Port Tobacco in Maryland. A person answering the above description has been seen on both these roads. I will give the above reward for apprehending the said negro if he is taken above forty miles from Alexandria, and twenty dols. if taken within a less distance from Alexandria and without the district of Columbia and county of Fairfax; and 10 dollars if taken within either of the two last mentioned places upon his delivery to me in Alexandria, or upon his being secured so that I can get him again.

JAS. H. DUNDAS.

July 8. d

Potomac Company.

THE Stockholders in the Potomac Company are hereby notified, that an annual meeting of the said Company will be held, according to law, at *Gadsby's* tavern, in Alexandria, on MONDAY, the first day of August next, when the proceedings of the Board of Directors, with a sketch of the Treasurer's receipts and disbursements since the last general meeting, will be submitted to their consideration.

By order of the Board,

Joseph Carleton,
TREASURER.

George-Town, July 6. d1stAug

BANK of ALEXANDRIA, July 4th, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria that a dividend of three and a half per cent on the Capital Stock of said Bank for the half year ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them on Thursday next the 7th inst.

By order of the President and Directors.

GURDEN CHAPIN, *Cashier*

8w

Just Published,

For sale at R. GRAY's Book-store,

The American Register;

OR,

General Repository of History, Politics and Science.

Volume II.—Price Three Dollars.

The *American Artillerists Companion*, No. 3. Price Two Dollars.

July 14.

TO RENT,

A three story Brick House and Lot, well calculated for business and the accommodation of a family, situate at the corner of Prince and Washington-streets, in an airy & healthy part of the town.—Possession given on the first day of August next.—Apply to *Philip Trifflett.*

Edmund Denney.

July 11. eod

Just Received and For Sale

By R. GRAY, King-street,

SECRET HISTORY;

OR,

The Horrors of St. Domingo.

In a series of letters written by a lady at Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-President of the United States.—Price $1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

Containing the adventures of a Captain and Teague O'Regan, his servant, by *H H Brackenridge*, 2 vol. 12. mo.—Price $2 *50 cents.*

A New System of Domestic Cookery,

Formed upon priciples of economy and adapted to the use of private families.—Price 87½ cents.

Patent Shot, &c.

2 tons Patent Shot, assorted, B to no. 7.
15 hogsheads brown Sugars.
2000 lbs. green Coffee.
Imperial Tea, of a very superior quality, in quarter chests, boxes and canisters.
50 barrels choice Whiskey.
Jamaica Spirits, (for family use)—warranted seven years old.
40 boxes Muscatel Raisins.

With a general assortment of Wines, Liquors, and Groceries as usual—

FOR SALE BY

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 15.

ORPHANS' COURT,

Alexandria County, June term, 1808.

ORDERED,

That *Hugh Carolin*, administrator of James Carolin, deceased, do insert the following advertisement twice in each week for 4 weeks, in the Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Teste,

ALEXANDER MOORE, *Reg.*

This is to give Notice.

That the subscriber, of Alexandria county in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of *James Carolin*, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 22d day of December next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 22d day of June 1808.

Hugh Carolin, *Adm'r.*
of James Carolin.

June 22. 2aw4w

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
(For the Proprietor.)